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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





The HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Telephone: 9-1633



Introduction .



N 1848, just 104 years ago this spring, Stephen Hoyt, grandfather of our present president, started in the nursery business on the very site where our Nursery stands today.

In the early years only a few acres of trees were grown; propagation consisted almost entirely of fruit trees, since there was little demand for ornamental plants at that time. Later on through the years, flowering shrubs, evergreens, and an almost complete line of nursery stock were added, until we now grow nearly all varieties of trees and shrubs which thrive best in this locality.

We sincerely thank our many thousands of friends for their liberal and everincreasing patronage that has enabled this Nursery to grow until we now have several hundred acres under cultivation, covered with thousands of plants.

During the past hundred years, we have always attempted to grow only the best nursery stock. In the future we aim to offer still finer plants and better service.

The

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan . Connecticut Telephone: 9-1633



NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

- ◀ This catalog lists our trees and shrubs, but to appreciate them fully you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around.
- **◄ OUR MATERIALS** and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.
- **▼PLANTING** begins in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground and extends through April, May and June. Fall planting begins in August and extends through December, or until the ground freezes. When the season is far advanced, we reserve the right to ball and burlap (B&B) at extra charge, those items not so listed, to insure success in transplanting. The following chart is our basis for these charges:

Schedule for Balling and Burlapping (B&B) Charges

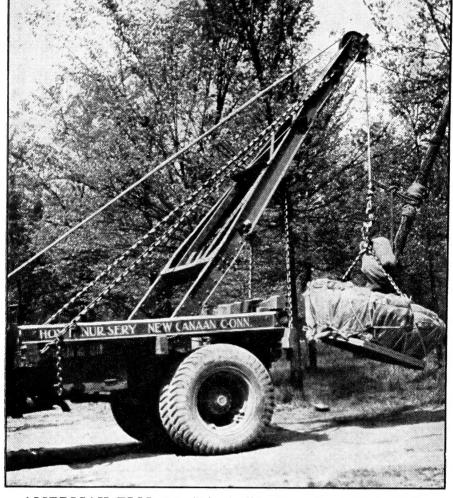
Size of Plant	Charge	Size of Plant	Charge
or Tree		or Tree	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft. high	60	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. caliper	6 00
3 to 4 ft. high	75		
4 to 5 ft. high	90	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 -in. caliper	10 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	15 00
6 to 8 ft. high	2 50	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. caliper	

The above prices apply to those items in our catalog which are not priced Balled & Burlapped (B&B), when balling is necessary or requested.

- ◀ PRICES—in this list do not include cost of delivering and planting. Plants are priced for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, will be charged for according to their individual value when selected by you. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **▼ DELIVERIES** pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.
- **▼ TERMS**—Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the person ordering is known to us.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree that we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year (except those items marked with a star), provided the plants have been properly cared for, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.



AMERICAN ELM, 6 to 7-inch diameter stem; 22 to 25 feet high. We have many trees of this size and large rin the Nursery.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Possibly the most attractive feature of many of our New England towns is their large shade and ornamental trees.

Trees may be planted through the entire year, but should be planted during the fall and winter months, November through March.

It is important to plant some of these trees each year, since it takes from ten to twenty-five years to produce a good-sized specimen. Plant medium-sized trees and they will grow rapidly into lofty specimens.

For over half a century, our Nursery has been moving medium and large sized shade trees successfully. We have growing in our Nursery, many varieties that do well in this locality.

Trees not marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped) can be moved with bare roots when taken early in spring, before leaves appear, or in autumn after leaves have fallen.



AMERICAN CEDAR, 30 feet tall; stem diameter 10 inches; diameter of ball 7 feet. This tree was planted for one of our clients in 1936 and is thriving today.

Trees of this size are moved quickly and economically with our modern equipment.

Acer · Maple

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple.							
A fine semi-dwarf, red-foliaged tree that stands	out	in					
any location.	Ea	\mathbf{ch}					
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. \$8	00					
2 to 3 ft., B&B	10	00					
3 to 3½ ft., B&B	. 12	50					

A. platanoides. Norway Maple.

A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high	50
7 to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 125	00
8 to 9-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 160	
9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 200	00
Larger sizes on application.	

A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple.

Bright red bloom covers all the branches in spring. Again in late fall its foliage turns crimson and orange. Although a native in damp soils, it thrives equally well in dry spots.

3 to 4-in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B	$65 \ 00$
Larger sizes on application.	

A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

		-	0		-	_		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	cal., 10	to 1	4 ft.	high			12	50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 12	to 1	5 ft.	high			17	50
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in.	cal., 20	to 28	5 ft.	high, Bo	¢В		60	00
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 22	to 30	0 ft.	high, B&	¢В		85	00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-in.	cal., 22	to 30) ft.	high, B&	kΒ	1	.00	00
6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 22	to 30	0 ft.	high, Be	βВ	1	125	00



Ornamental and Shade Trees

Betula · Birch

Birch are beautiful, graceful trees, thriving in moist as well as in high, dry and stony places. They are very attractive as specimens, but also group well with pines, hemlock and other evergreens.

Our Policy Regarding Planting of Birch

Birch must be planted in the winter season. This season starts in January and extends through March and on oc-casion into early April. Under no circumstances will we plant after April 10.

BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

Deeply cut green leaves on white branches that droop gracefully to the ground like a large fountain.

Each

Single stem, 6 to 8 ft. high... \$5 00

Larger sizes on application.

B. papyrifera. Canoe Birch.

Originates in the Adirondacks. Characteristic white bark is not evident until the tree is slightly older than other varieties of White Birch. A long-lived tree.

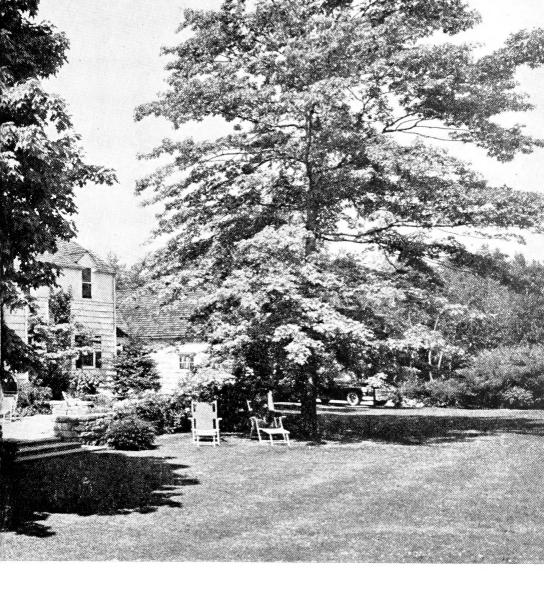
Single stem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B 25 00 Single stem, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B 32 50 Larger sizes on application.

Fagus · Beech

FAGUS americana. American Beech.

A large, spreading tree with smooth bark of light steelgray color. Foliage is large and green in summer, turning orange in the fall. A native tree of interesting habit.

3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, specimen, B&B... 27 50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, specimen, B&B... 35 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, specimen, B&B... 50 00



Ornamental and ShadeTrees

Fagus sylvatica. European Green Beech.

Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.

F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech.

One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery.

Prices of European Green and Copper Beech:

Larger sizes on application.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Gum Tree.
A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground.

3 to 4-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B............... 45 00 5 to 6 in. cal., 16 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B..100 00 Larger sizes on application.

MORUS alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry.

A small tree with edible reddish black fruit that is particularly attractive to the birds.

3 to 4 ft	 $2\ 00$
4 to 5 ft B&B	4 00

PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane.

Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects.

8 to 10 ft. high....

Larger sizes on application.



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Ornamental and Shade Trees

POPUI	LUS	nigr	a i	ta	lio	ca		1	Z o	n	ıl	a	r	đ	F	0	p	lc	ır	•												
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ony,	or gr	oup	ed	to	S	CI	re	e	n	o	b,	je	\mathbf{c}	ti	O	na	ak	ol	e	V	ie	W	S							Ea	ch	l
	to 6 f																															
	to 8 f																															
8 t	to 10	ft																												. 3	5	0

Quercus · Oak

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak.

Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil.

7 to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .150 00 8 to 9 in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .200 00 9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 250 00 10 to 11-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. .300 00 Larger sizes on application.

Q. rubra. Red Oak.

A towering specimen. When leafing in the spring, it gives a pink effect. Later, the leaf is a bright green, turning to crimson-red in autumn, and hanging on till spring.

4 to 5-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B.....\$75 00

Salix · Willow

SALIX babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow.
Old-fashioned Green Willow. Irregular, vertical weeping limbs with long, narrow leaves. Grows most rapidly by streams and pools.

6 to 8 ft. high	**********	3	00
6 to 8 ft. high.			50

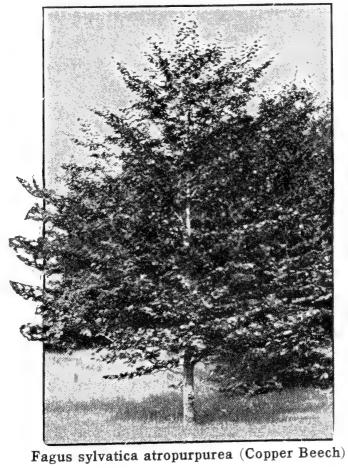
Ornamental and Shade Trees

Salix elegantissima. Thurlow Weeping Willow.								
The fastest-growing Weeping Willow. A beautiful tree for								
planting near rivers or in other moist spots. Each								
6 to 8 ft. high\$3 00								
6 to 8 ft. high								
S. niobe. Golden Weeping Willow.								
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, due								
to its golden bark. A graceful weeper.								
5 to 6 ft 3 00								
6 to 8 ft 4 00								
6 to 8 ft., B&B 7 50								
1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B								
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 15 00								
SORBUS aucuparia. <i>Mountain-Ash</i> . Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-red fruit. The robins in this country love these berries.								
6 to 8 ft 5 00								
8 to 10 ft 8 50								
Tilia · Linden								
TILIA cordata. European Small-leaved Linden. One of the best Lindens for street plantings in our climate. This is a small-leaved, late-flowering Linden. Very fragrant. 6 to 7-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B								
Ulmus · Elm								
ULMUS americana. American Elm. A giant at once majestic and graceful. At home every-								

where in northeastern United States. This noble tree is an institution in our New England towns.

3 to 4-in. c	eal., 14 to	22 ft. high,	B&B	$25 \ 00$
			B&B	
			B&B	
6 to 7-in. c	eal., 25 to	30 ft. high,	B&B	25 00
7 to 8-in. c	eal., 25 to	35 ft. high,	B&B1	.50 00

Larger sizes on application.



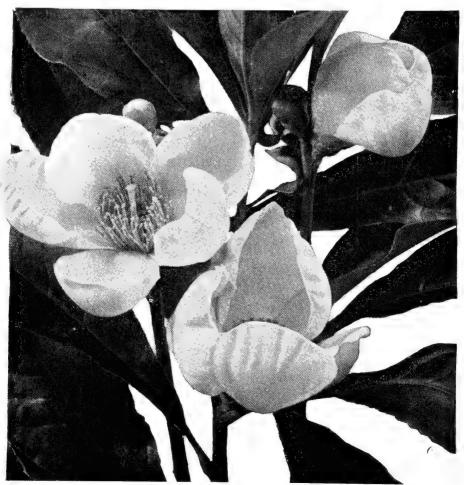
There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. White Horse-Chestnut. Breaks into foliage, combined with large upright clust of white flowers, early in May. Grows into a lovely sha	ers ade
tree. Ea	\mathbf{ch}
3 to 4-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B\$22	
4 to 5-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B 30	00
Larger sizes on application.	
CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree. Broad, irregular, vase-shaped tree that flowers from ste to tip before leaves appear. Flowers are rosy pink. A fi plant for wooded areas.	em ine

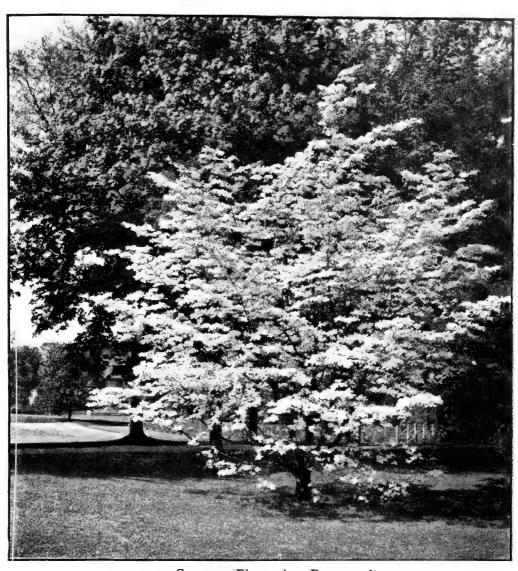
Cornus · Dogwood

CORNUS kousa. Japanese-Flowering Dogwood.	
A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers wit	h
distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a mont	h
later than our native Dogwood.	

5 to 6 It., B&B	10	00
6 to 7 ft., B&B	12	50
8 to 10 ft., B&B	17	50
Larger sizes on application.		

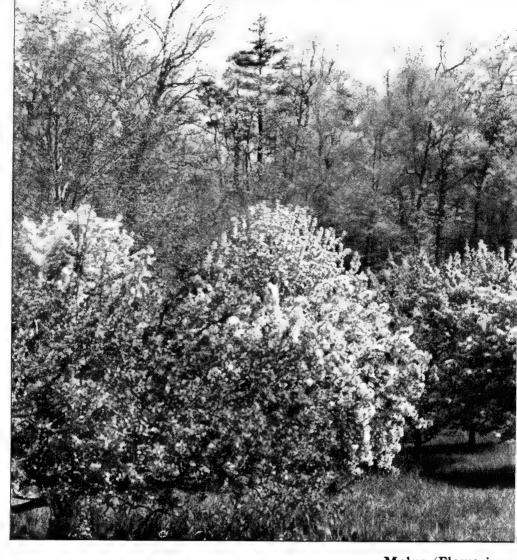


Gordonia (Franklinia)



Cornus (Flowering Dogwood)

Cornus florida. White-Flowering Dogwood.
The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstand-
ing. Each 4 to 5 ft., B&B. \$5 00 7 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B. 12 50 8 to 9 ft., specimen, B&B. 15 00 9 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B. 17 50 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 25 00
Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Top spread 6 to 14 ft. 5 to 5½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B
C. florida rubra. <i>Pink-Flowering Dogwood</i> . Similar in beauty of growth to the White-Flowering Dogwood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its leaves are more brilliant in the fall.
Special. 3 to 4 ft. high, B&B. 8 50 4 to 5 ft. high, B&B. 10 00
Regular grade. 12 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 15 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 17 50
Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Spread 9 to 18 ft. 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B. 150 00 16 to 18 ft. high, B&B. 200 00 18 to 20 ft. high, B&B. 250 00



Malus (Flowering

Flowering Trees Crataegus · Hawthorn

CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Hawthorn. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn. Fach 8 to 10 ft., specimen, B&B. \$25 00 10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B. 30 00 12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B. 35 00 14 to 16 ft., specimen, B&B. 40 00

C. monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn.		
Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.		
6 to 8 ft., bare root	7	50
6 to 8 ft., B&B		50

\mathbf{C}	monogy	na i	നടേ	Par	ı1' (. 1)	. 7 /	hl	0	Į);;	ni	Ь	L	1,	711	, f	h	Ω1	r r	,		
	6 to 8	ft.,	B&B.																				 . 12	50
	0 00 0																							

Pale pink	flowers in clus	sters.	Scarlet fruit.		
6 to 8 ft.,	bare root			7	50
6 to 8 ft.,	B&B			12	50

GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia (Franklinia).

Low-branching ornamental tree. Creamy white flowers in September and October. Shiny green foliage turning scarlet in fall.

3 to 4 ft., B&B	7	50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	. 10	00

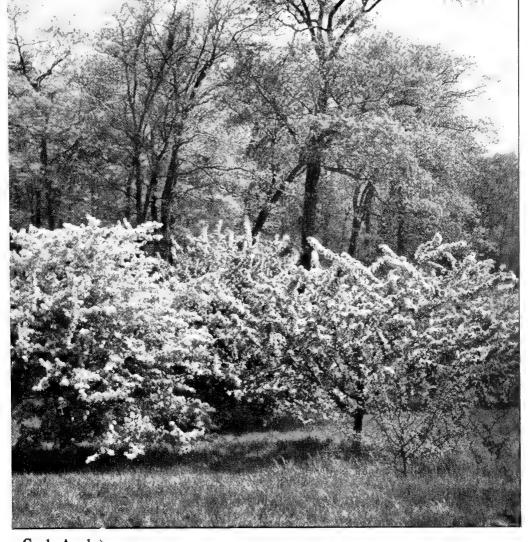
LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain.

A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June. Pea-shaped flowers, in clusters like wisteria.

6 to 8 ft., B&B		12 50
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MAGNOLIA soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Pink cups with white inner walls

Time caps with white filler wans.		
2 to 3 ft., heavy, B&B	7	50
3 to 4 ft. B&B		50



Crab-Apple)

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering tree or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

MALUS arnoldiana. Arnold's Crab-Apple. Flowers in May, semi-double, deep pink. Bears miniature yellow apples relished by birds. Each 5 to 6 ft., B&B. \$10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 15 00
M. atropurpurea. Purple Crab-Apple. Flowers in May, single, rosy pink. Bears miniature red fruit, relished by birds.
6 to 7 ft., B&B
M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple. Flowers in May, single, dark pink shading into light crimson. Broad, shapely grower. Bears miniature yellow fruit in fall.
5 to 6 ft., B&B
M. floribunda. Crab-Apple. Light pink flowers in May followed by attractive tiny yellow- and pink-cheeked apples in fall.
5 to 6 ft., B&B

Malus ioensis bechteli. Bechtel's Crab-Apple. Double, pink, rose-shaped flowers in late May. Each 4 to 5 ft., bare root. \$3 75
,
M. purpurea eleyi. Eleyi Crab-Apple. A free-blooming, deep pink Crab-apple with reddish foliage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
M. robusta. Upright Cherry Crab-Apple. Creamy white flowers. Grows rapidly. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 15 00 7 to 8 ft., B&B. 20 00
M. sargenti. Sargent's Crab-Apple. Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries which last well into the winter. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple. Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal upright grower. Bears waxy yellow fruit. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
M. spectabilis. Chinese Crab-Apple. Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful upright plant. Bears small yellow fruit. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
M. theifera. Tea Crab-Apple. Flowers in May. Sturdy, spreading tree with entire branches covered with flowers which are white or tinted with pale pink. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
OVVDENDDUM 1 G 1 m
A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage. Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings.
5 to 6 ft., B&B 10 00 6 to 7 ft., B&B 12 50 7 to 8 ft., B&B 15 00 8 to 9 ft., B&B 17 50
Prunus · Flowering Japanese Cherry
This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from blush to deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight. PRUNUS Beni Higan Pink Single flowering Cherry Fach.

PRUNUS, Beni Higan. Pink Single-flowering Cherry. Each



Prunus serrulata pendulata (Weeping Cherry)

Prunus cerasifera pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. 5 to 6 ft., B&B	Each\$5 00
P. glandulosa. See Flowering Shrubs.	
P., Kwanzan. Pink Double-flowering Cherry. 5 to 6 ft., bare root 5 to 6 ft., B&B	5 00 10 00
P. persica. Double-flowering Peach. White Pink 3 to 4 ft., bare root	Red 3 50
P. serrulata pendulata. Pink Weeping Japanese Ch 5 to 6-ft. stem, 1-yr. head, bare root 5 to 6-ft. stem, 2-yr. head, B&B	5 00
P. triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plum. 3 to 4 ft. bare root	

We suggest using 5-8-7 fertilizer and ground-limestone when planting flowering Cherries and Crab-Apples; and Special Formula fertilizer for Dogwoods. See page 48.



Yews, Azaleas and Andromedas do much to

Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windhedges, backgrounds, and specimens in The slow-growing and spreading landscape work. varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade.

All Evergreens B&B (Balled & Burlapped)

Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) · Cypress

A large family of evergreens thriving in various soil conditions. Their uses are numerous because they vary in both color and size. Some grow into tall trees, while others are dwarf. Use this evergreen as a background for gardens, hedges, house foundations, and in rockeries. It must be used in the sunlight for best results. Most varieties grow rather rapidly.

CHAMÆCYPARIS pisifera filifera. Thread Cypress.

Graceful, thread-like green foliage. Semi-dwarf.

C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Cypress.

Feathery green foliage. Can be sheared into any shape desired. Fine for hedging.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress.

Feathery golden foliage with habits similar to the Plu-

C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Cypress.

Cloudy blue foliage. Compact growth. Vigorous g	grower.
Prices of above four varieties of Cypress:	Each
15 to 18 in	\$2 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	2.50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ it.}$	3 50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ ft	. 4 00



create a lasting and attractive planting

Juniperus · Juniper; Cedar

The Junipers are a large group of evergreens growing in almost all parts of this country, as well as in many other parts of the world. These plants are used extensively in garden work, due to their varying types and interesting habits of growth, either columnar, bushy, or spreading. All varieties are extremely hardy and have attractive foliage, varying in color from light to dark and even to a bluish green. Some have showy blue berries in the fall. They may be used as individual specimens, for screens, hedges, or in rock gardens. They grow best in a well-drained soil in full sunshine, and for best results should be fed occasionally to maintain their color and artistic habits of growth.

JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper.
A hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper. Two-tone green foliage. Will stand city conditions well. One of our best
foliage. Will stand city conditions well. One of our best
evergreens. Each
1½ to 2-ft. spread\$4 50
2 to 2½-ft. spread 6 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread
3 to 3½-ft. spread
J. chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper. A very hardy, blue-green, trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good ground-cover; valuable for rockery. 18 to 24-in. spread
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Juniper.
A very attractive hybrid having dark green, bunchy foliage. Bears porcelain-blue fruit in late summer. One of the best upright Junipers.

.10 00

3 to 4 ft......

4 to 5 ft.....

Juniperus virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar.

A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large, light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage, always free from disease.

3	to	4	ft.														 			\$7	5	60
4	to	5	ft.												٠					10	0	0(
5	ŧ0	G	f+																	19	-	cO.

Pinus · Pine

Most of these well-known evergreens grow rapidly into large, rugged trees. They have attractive foliage of various colors and are particularly well suited for windbreaks or screens, but they also grow into beautiful specimen trees. Some varieties thrive at the seashore, while others do best at higher elevations. All varieties, however, grow well under exposed or windy conditions and do best in full sunlight. Most Pines enjoy a light, well-drained soil.

PINUS montana mughus. Mugho Pine.

A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in border work. One of the best for shore plantings. Hardy.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft.	spread	5	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.	spread	6	00

Larger sizes on application.



Pinus strobus. White Pine.

A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorite for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen tree. Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine.

0		GCTTOC: TT II / O	modulo 1 mic.
			Each
3 to 4 ft			
4 to 5 ft			9 00
5 to 6 ft			
6 to 7 ft			
7 to 8 ft			
8 to 9 ft			
9 to 10 ft			25 00
Larger sizes on applica	tion.		

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. Douglas Fir.

	-	
2 to 3 ft	 	7 50
3 to 4 ft	 	10 00
4 to 5 ft	 	12 50
5 to 6 ft	 	15 00
6 to 7 ft	 	20 00
7 to 8 ft	 	25 00

Taxus · Yew

All varieties become handsome plants, some low or dwarf-growing, some faster and more upright, while others grow into large pyramidal-shaped trees.

They may be used in gardens, for hedges, near the house,

or as individual specimens.

Yews are very hardy and some varieties are adorned with beautiful red berries in the late summer or fall. Some of these plants tolerate shade, but most grow best in full sunlight.

TAXUS baccata repandens. English Spreading Yew.

A flat-growing, dark green Yew. Good for foundation, cemetery, rockery and border plantings.

15 to 18 in

6.00

15 to 18 in.	 			 				٠			٠		٠		6	00
18 to 24 in	 								 						7	50

T. cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew.

A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries in fall. Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allowed to develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, borders, and foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade.

12 to 15-in. spread	3 00
15 to 18-in. spread	. 4 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread	. 5 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread	. 10 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread	. 12 50
3 to 3½-ft. spread	15 00

Taxus cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew. Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plantings, hedges, or as specimens. Our plants in this variety are a far superior type. Each $4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 513 50 $4\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 5 ft.}$ 513 50 513 ft.
T. cuspidata hoyti. Hoyt's Yew.
A compact, upright, spreading Yew densely clothed with large, heavy, dark green foliage. It is a fine grower. Has red berries in late summer and fall.
12 to 15-in. spread
15 to 18-in. spread
1½ to 2-ft. spread
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{-ft. spread.}$ 10 00 $2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3\text{-ft. spread.}$ 12 50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{-ft. spread.}$ 15 00
Larger sizes on application.
••
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew.
We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges.
8 to 10 in. high
10 to 12 in. high
12 to 15 in. high
15 to 18 in. high
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., specimen
Larger sizes on application.

Taxus cuspidata (Yew hedge)



Taxus media browni. Brown's Yew. Similar to Cuspidata Yew but slower and more compact
growing. Each $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread
3 to 3½-ft. spread
Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries. 12 to 15 in. high. 3 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high, specimen. 10 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, specimen. 13 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, specimen. 17 50
T. media hicksi. Hicks Yew. Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge. 12 to 15 in. 15 to 18 in. 5 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 7 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen 15 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen 17 50
Thuja · Arborvitae
The Arborvitæ is among the well-known American evergreens. Most varieties are tall, fast growing, and are useful as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slower-growing and dwarf varieties are useful for foundation plantings and garden designs. The Arborvitæ is hardy and will thrive in all kinds of soil conditions. Most varieties need full sunlight for best results.
THUJA occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.
Slender, pyramidal, spiral effect, with twisted, dark green foliage. Very effective in combination with other evergreens. $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$
T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground planting.
15 to 18 in
T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ. Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.
5 to 6 ft
T. occidentalis pyramidalis. <i>Pyramidal Arborvitæ</i> . A dense, slender green pyramid, probably the best in its family. Good for formal work; a good hedge plant. 3 to 3½ ft
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. occidentalis semperaurea. Goldentip Arborvitæ. Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with deep gold. This thrives well in almost complete shade.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

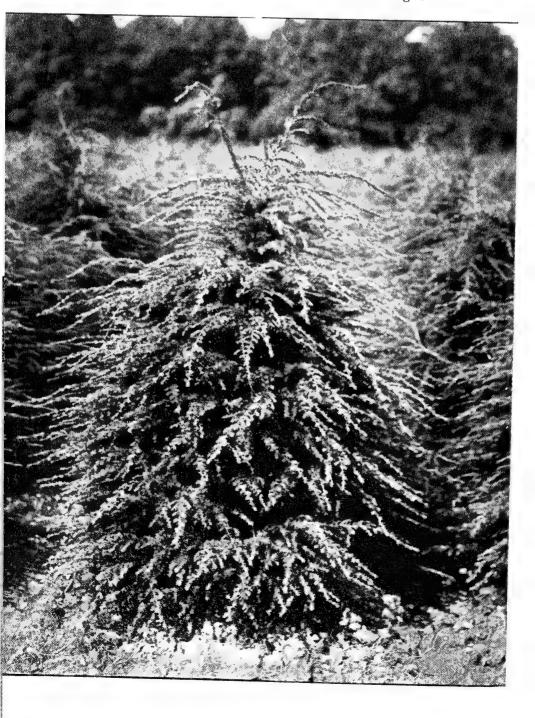
Thuja occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ.													
Semi-dwarf, slow-growing, broad-based pyramid.	Each												
15 to 18 in	.\$3 50												
18 to 24 in	. 4 50												

Tsuga · Hemlock

Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may be allowed to grow naturally.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ to	3	ft.,		 															. 5
3 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	ft.,		 								 							6
$-3\frac{1}{2}$ to	4	ft																	7
4 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	ft.,																	8
$-4\frac{1}{2}$ to	5	ft											٠						10
-5 to 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	ft																	13
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to	6	ft						 									-	-	15

Tsuga canadensis (Canadian Hemlock) 3 to 4 feet. Stocky plants of this character make excellent hedges.





Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

All Azaleas B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

AZALEA arborescens. Sweet Azalea.

Fragrant white or blush-pink flowers, desirable on account of late bloom. Flowers in June.

A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea.

Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flowers in late May, orange to scarlet in color.

A. nudiflora. *Pinxterbloom*.

A native pink, blooming in mid-May.

A. rosea.

Deep pink in early June. Fragrant.

A. viscosa. Swamp	Azalea.			
Fragrant, whi	te, pink-tinged	flowers	in late	June.

Prices of above Azaleas:	Ea	ch
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	\$3	50
2 to 3 ft		

*A. hinodegiri. brilliant carming nink flowers Nearly evergreen

omgre orimani	carmine-pink	nowers.	really	evergreen.
12 to 15 in				\dots 4 00
18 to 21 in				\dots 7 50
24 to 28 in				

*Azalea Hinodegiri guaranteed for first growing season only.

A. kaempferi fedora. Hybrid Torch Azalea. Brilliant red flowers in May

Dimano	rca	110	VV C	LO	111	T.4.	LU	y	•								
18 to 24	in															. 6	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$																	

A. ledifolia alba.

Pure white nowers in May. Semi-evergreen.		
15 to 18 in	-	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	7	50

A. mollis. Chinese Azalea.

varied orange color.	riowers	\mathbf{m}	way.		
12 to 15 in				5	00

A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea.

Lavender-pink nowers in April.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	5	00
11: 1 1: David April 0		

A. schlippenbachi. Royal Azalea.

Attractive, 1	large,	rose-pink	blossoms in June.		
18 to 24 in				7	50

A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea.

Beauthul snell-pink nowers in early May.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	 4 00
2 to 2½ ft	 5 00

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

All B&B (Balled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted

The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a somewhat acid soil, lightened by plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss, and some require protected locations for best results. Certain varieties may be used with success in plantings in the shade.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$3 50 2 to 3 ft. \$4 50
AZALEA. See page 21.
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Boxwood. Hardiest type of Boxwood. Dark green color, compact in growth, adaptable for use as edging, specimens and in topiary work. 8 to 12 in
15 x 15 in
ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Dense-growing, upright plant with dark green, box-like leaf. Small black fruit. Blends well in any evergreen planting; also used as a specimen.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
*I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly. A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit. A fine substitute for boxwood.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
I. crenata rotundifolia. Roundleaf Japanese Holly. Large, lustrous foliage. Round, compact, semi-dwarf habit of growth.
$ \frac{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 2 ft.}}{2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}} $ $ \frac{600}{750} $
I. glabra. Inkberry. A native shrub with deep green leaves and black berries, used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream and pool or edging woodland. 1½ to 2 ft
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
*I. opaca. American Holly. Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning. 5 to 6 ft., specimen
8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen
Thex opaca guaranteed for first growing season only.
**Her orange grammated for Cont.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel.

This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere.

adds beddey diff where,	Each
15 to 18 in	\dots \$2 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	3 00
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	4 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	500
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	6 00

Larger sizes on application.

LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe.

A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		3	50
------------------------	--	---	----

PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda.

A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flower-spikes. Used for border work in mass plantings.

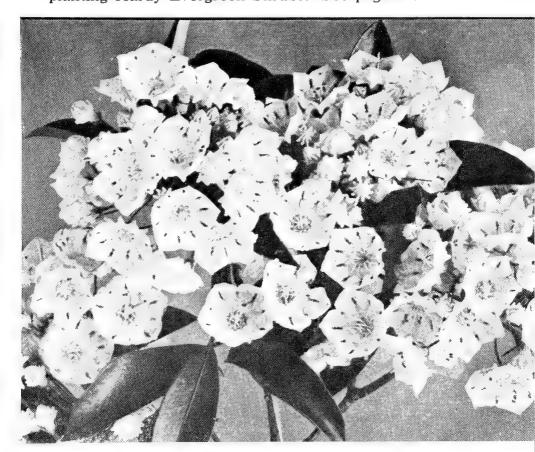
12 to 18 in	3	50
		00

P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda.

Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species.

,	_	_	<u> </u>	
12 to 15 in)
15 to 18 in			4 00)
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft)
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$)
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft)

We suggest using our Special Formula fertilizer when planting Hardy Evergreen Shrubs. See page 48.

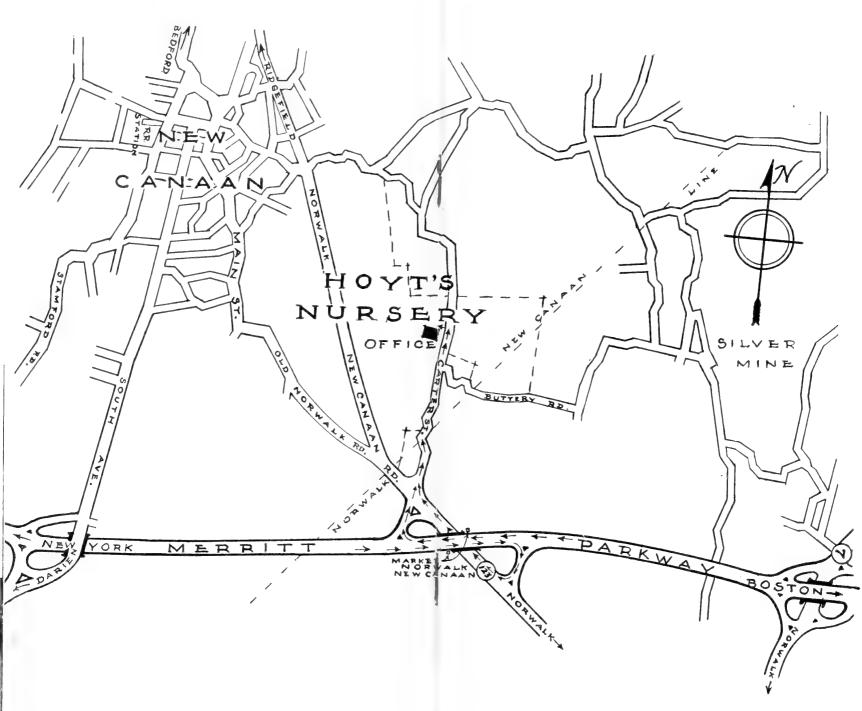


Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)

Hoyt Nurseries and

How to Reach It

600 ACRES



UR NURSERY is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchison River and other New York City and West-chester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at exit 38 onto NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and take first right, which is Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and East, take exit 38 off Parkway at NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Go straight ahead onto Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.



Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn.
A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best
for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer. Each
15 to 18-in., pot-grown
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown
$*Pyracantha\ guaranteed\ or\ first\ growing\ season\ only.$

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

ing dry periods is essential.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.
Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy purple flowers.
$1^{\frac{5}{2}}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 6 50$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 8 00
4 to 5 ft., specimen
5 to 6 ft., specimen
6 to 7 ft., specimen

Pieris japonica (Andromeda)





Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia)

Included among the Flowering Shrubs are those old favorites well known to all, as well as some worthy new varieties. We offer shrubs in two grades, a regular or standard grade and our specimen grade.

Our standard shrubs are good, sturdy, well-grown plants that will thrive and grow rapidly into fine bushes.

The specimen shrubs are larger, well-developed plants that have been spaced and pruned in the nursery, and when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.

All Flowering Shrubs are bare root except where marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

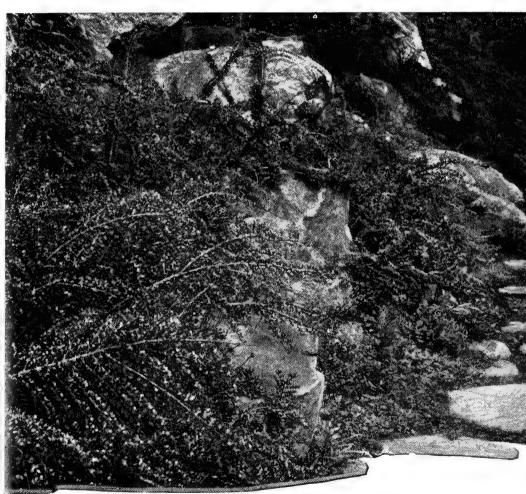
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. \$3 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 4 50
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush.
Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections.
2 to 3 ft
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry.
White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. White flowers. Black fruit in fall.
2 to 3 ft 1 50
Azalea. See page 21.



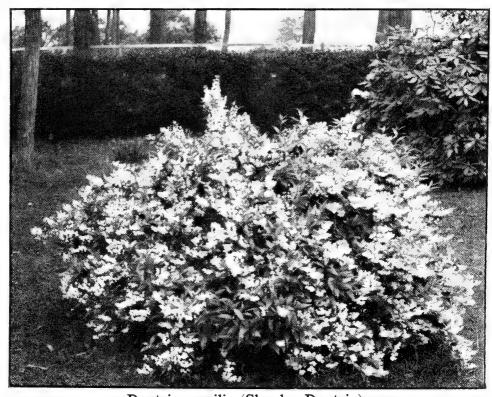
Shrub Planting

8
BENZOIN æstivale (Lindera Benzoin) Spice-bush. Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.
BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. Small green leaves. Red berries in fall, which stay nearly all winter. Used extensively for hedging and ground-cover for rough banks. 1½ to 2 ft
B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Barberry. Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
BUDDLEIA, Charming. Pink Butterfly-bush. Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer. 3-yr., pot-grown
B. Dubonnet. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. Improved variety. Blooms all summer. Dark wine-red flowers. Attracts butterflies. 3-yr., pot-grown
B., Ile de France. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer. 3-yr., pot-grown
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-Shrub. Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for mass plantings. Old-fashioned Strawberry Shrub. 2 to 3 ft
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. Fragrant white flowers during June and July. Thrives in damp ground as well as upland. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft

G
CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood.
Coral bark gives striking effect in winter. Each
2 to 3 ft\$1 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B
C. amomum. Silky Dogwood.
Light red bark. Porcelain-blue berries in the fall. 2 to 3 ft
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. White flowers in June and July. White berries in September.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood.
Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Redbarked Dogwood.
2 to 3 ft
Cotoneaster
This introduction from China is a valuable contribution to the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beauty of leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.
COTONEASTER divaricata. <i>Upright Spreading Cotoneaster</i> . Small green leaves. Brilliant red berries in autumn.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A graceful,
fast grower. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown
C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster.
A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilliant red berries.
12 to 15 in., pot-grown
, 1



Cotoneaster horizontalis in rock-garden



Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia)

Brilliant red flowers in early May. Each
15 to 18 in., B&B
DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May. 15 to 18 in
D. gracilis rosea. Pink Slender Deutzia. Numerous small pink flowers. Fine shrub where a low-growing plant is required. Blooms in May. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. Upright, spreading, semi-dwarf habit. White flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms in May. 1½ to 2 ft
D. scabra candidissima. Double-flowering White Deutzia. Grows tall. White flowers in May. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall. White to pale pink flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 4 00
D. scabra crenata. Double-flowering Pink Deutzia. One of the finest tall-growing Deutzias. Pink and white blossoms in May. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B 7 50

1 towering Silinos
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus.
A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the
fall Good plant for exposed places Fach
1½ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to 2½ ft., B&B
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus.
Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for
low hedges and foreground planting.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to 2½ ft., B&B
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia.
This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other
varieties. One of the best April bloomers.
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 00
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells.
Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawl-
ing over walls or steep banks.
2 to 3 ft
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 50
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells.
Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially at-
tractive vellow branches.
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver-Bell.
Pure white, dangling, bell-shaped flowers in May, fol-
lowed by brown winged seeds.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B 7 50
1 00 010, 1000

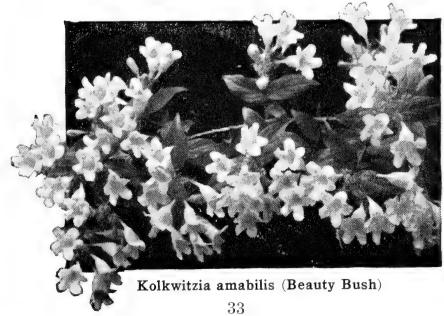


Forsythia intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia)

8
HAMAMELIS mollis. Chinese Witch-Hazel. Golden yellow flowers in February, borne in good-sized clusters on the ends of stubby branchlets. Each 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
H. virginiana. Witch-Hazel. Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B. 7 50
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort. A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods.
2 to 3 ft 1 25
Hibiscus syriacus · Althea; Rose-of-Sharon
The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double.
HIBISCUS syriacus anemonæflorus. Double; pink. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00
H. syriacus cœlestis. Single blue hybrid. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00
H. syriacus, Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00
H. syriacus, Lady Stanley. Double; blush-pink. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00



Hibiscus syriacus rubis. Single red hybrid.	T to to citing Sitt was
2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00 HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea. Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. 1 00 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Bush form. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 00 2 to 3 ft. B&B. 2 50 ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 50 Berrying plants (Female), 20 per cent extra. I. verticillata polycarpa. Hybrid Black-Alder; Winterberry. A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily berried. 4 to 5 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B. 4 50 5 to 6 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B. 4 50 5 to 6 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B. 4 50 5 to 6 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B. 3 00 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 2½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 2½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 2 ft. B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00	2 to 3 ft., B&B. \$2 50 3 to 4 ft. 2 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00
Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft	2 to 3 ft., B&B
foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. 100 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 250 H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Bush form. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 200 2 to 3 ft. 150 ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 1½ to 2 ft. 150 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 250 Berrying plants (Female), 20 per cent extra. I. verticillata polycarpa. Hybrid Black-Alder; Winterberry. A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily berried. 4 to 5 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B. 450 5 to 6 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B. 650 KERRIA japonica. Single-flowering Globe-Flower. Yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 300 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 300 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 300 2½ to 5 ft., B&B. 300 2½ to 2½ ft., B&B. 300 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 300	drangea.
Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B	foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 1½ to 2 ft	Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily berried. 4 to 5 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B	Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 1½ to 2 ft
Yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B. 3 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B. 4 00 K. japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Globe-Flower. Double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. Green-yellow bark. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 1 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B. 4 00 KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush. Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good for flower arrangements. 2 to 3 ft. 1 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00	A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily berried. 4 to 5 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B	Yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. 2 to 2½ ft., B&B
Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good for flower arrangements. 2 to 3 ft	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
2½ to 3 ft., B&B	Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good for flower arrangements.
	2½ to 3 ft., B&B





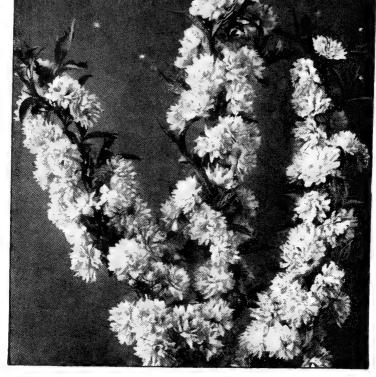
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea)

LIGUSTRUM ibolium. Ibolium Privet.
Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy. Each
2 to 3 ft
L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet.
Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, dense- growing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges.
1½ to 2 ft. 1 00 2 to 2½-ft. spread, B&B 2 00 2½ to 3-ft. spread, B&B 2 50 3 to 3½-ft. spread, B&B 3 00 5 to 6 ft. spread, 2 to 21/ft. birth 3 00
5 to 6-ft. spread, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, specimen, B&B. 7 50 6 to 7-ft. spread, 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, specimen, B&B.10 00
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle.
So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts.
Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in
odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Bears red fruit in sum-
mer.
2 to 3 ft
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 50 5 to 6 ft. specimen, B&B. 3 50
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle.
A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Bears
red fruit.
3 to 4 ft
5 to 4 ft., specimen R&R
T W O IV., Specimen, DWB
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
L. tatarica rosea. Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.
A tall-growing shrub with pink flowers. Covered with scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade.
3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
34



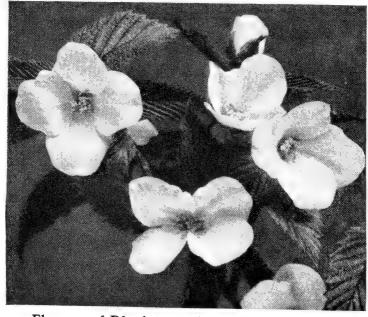
Philadelphus virginalis (Double flowering Mock-Orange)

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange.
The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 3 50 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange.
A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white flowers. Good for border plantings.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange. A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with
its fragrant, gardenia-like flowers
2 to 3 ft. 1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50
PRUNUS glandulosa alba-plena. White Double-flowering Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems.
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems.
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft. 1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 50 P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond. Similar to White Almond but superior because of its pleasing color. 2 to 3 ft. 1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 50
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft



Prunus glandulosa (Flowering Almond)

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead.
A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and
hanging on all winter. Each
2 to 3 ft\$1 50
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Shrub Rose.
Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fern- like foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
3 to 3½ ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00 3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00
R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Shrub Rose.
Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
SALIX caprea. Pussy Willow.
A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft



Flowers of Rhodotypos kerrioides (Jetbead)



Spiræa vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea)

SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Everblooming Spirea.
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., specimen, B&B
S. prunifolia. <i>True Bridal Wreath</i> . Small, pure white, double, bud-like flowers in early May. Upright grower.
2 to 3 ft 1 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00
S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn.
2 to 3 ft. 1 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs.
2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 00
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. Compact grower. Has reddish purple foliage in autumn.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoise-blue berries in early autumn.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 2 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 3 00 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 4 00
37



Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)

9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. 2 to 3 ft
S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. 1 00 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B 2 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B 3 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
SYRINGA. Lilac. See pages 42 and 43.
TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. Pink flowers in May. Feathery gray-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. This native shrub has pink flowers followed by edible blueblack berries. Its leaves turn brilliant red in the fall. Does well in acid soil and needs plenty of moisture. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B

$Fruits\ of\ Viburnum\ Opulus\ (Highbush\ Cranberry)$



Viburnum · Snowball

viburituiti • Showball
VIBURNUM americanum. American Cranberry.
A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which
start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang
on all winter.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 2 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B
V. Burkwoodi, Gardenia-scented Snowball.
Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white,
very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B 4 00
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum.
This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May.
Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden
and border plantings.
15 to 18 in., B&B 5 00
18 to 24 in., B&B 6 50
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood.
A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears
blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and
red. Withstands shade; also wet places.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft 2 00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$
V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum.
A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. Its
leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries
hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnums.
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
V. lentago. Nanny-berry.
A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers
in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black
fruit. Grows well in damp places. 2 to 3 ft. 1 50
= 00 0 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10
3 to 3½ ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B
o to o it., specimen, Dab o oo



Viburnum carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)



Viburnum sieboldi (Siebold Viburnum

Viburnum opulus. Highbush Cranberry.
The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage.
Each
2 to 3 ft
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball.
Bears clusters of snow-white, ball-like flowers in late May.
2 to 3 ft
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., specimen, } B\&B.$
V. prunifolium. Black-Haw.
A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum.
Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink and then black. Striking in appearance.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
972 W # 16., Specimen, BWB & AA
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
5 55 5 76, Specimen, B&B

Viburnum tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball.
This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these
horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of
dazzling white flowers.
3 to 3½ ft\$2 00
3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B & B
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., specimen, } B\&B$
5 to 5½ ft., specimen, B&B 7 50
V. tomentosum plicatum. Double Japanese Snowball.
These shrubs produce snowball-like flowers in May.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft., B&B 5 00
VITEX macrophylla. Large-leaved Lilac Chaste-Tree.
Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 50
WEIGELA candida. White Weigela.
Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela.
Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela.
Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June.
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela.
Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an ad-
vantage.
2 to 3 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00

Weigela rosea (Pink & White Weigela)



				Veigela.					
F	lowers	similar	to Eva	Rathke,	but	grows	much	larger.	
								Eac	
								\$2	00
	-3 to 4	ft B&	:В					4	00

Syringa · Lilac

Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers. Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full sunshine. The Hybrid varieties are popular. They are also known as French Lilacs. Their colors include pure white, shades of blue, and red, in large, single or double flower heads.

OLD-FASHIONED LILACS

SYRINGA japonica. Japanese Tree Lilac. Single. Creamy white.		
3 to 4 ft	$\frac{2}{7}$	00 50
S. josikæa. <i>Hungarian Lilac</i> . Single. Violet.		
3 to 4 ft	$\frac{2}{7}$	00 50
S. villosa. Late Lilac. Single. Lavender-pink. 2 to 3 ft		
S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. Single. Purple.	4	00
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	3 5	50 00

Specimen Double Lilac



Flowering Shrubs Syringa · Hybrid Lilacs

All Hybrid Lilacs B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

All Hybrid Lilacs B&B (Balled and Burlapped)
Price chart listed below varieties
Alphonse Lavalle. Double. Deep lilac-blue. C, D Charles Joly. Double. Light red-purple. A Charles X. Single. Reddish purple. A Congo. Single. Dark red. B, C, D De Mirabel. Single. Dark violet. A Diderot. Single. Claret-violet. A, B Hugo Koster. Single. Blue. A, B, C Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Cobalt-blue. C Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red. See below. Marie Legraye. Single. White. A, B Michel Buchner. Double. Blue. B, C, D, E Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue. B, C, D Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine. A, B Rubra de Marley. Single. Pale red. C, D, E Wm. Robinson. Double. Violet-pink. B, C, D
Price Chart for Hybrid Lilacs
Letter Size Each
A 2 to 3 ft., B&B\$3 50 B 3 to 4 ft., B&B
B 3 to 4 ft., B&B
D 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 8 00 E 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 10 00
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
Hardy Vines Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia.
Hardy Vines Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen.
Hardy Vines Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May.
Hardy Vines Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen.
Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Porcelain-Vine. So named on account of its turquoise-blue berries. Its leaves, somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine autumn shade.
Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Porcelain-Vine. So named on account of its turquoise-blue berries. Its leaves, somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine autumn shade. 3-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. Hardy, fast growing. Often called Five-leaf Ivy. Its foliage turns crimson in the fall. Clings to walls and trees. 3-yr., pot-grown. 1 50 A. tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces. Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy.
Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Porcelain-Vine. So named on account of its turquoise-blue berries. Its leaves, somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine autumn shade. 3-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. Hardy, fast growing. Often called Five-leaf Ivy. Its foliage turns crimson in the fall. Clings to walls and trees. 3-yr., pot-grown. 1 50 A. tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces. Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy. 3-yr., pot-grown. 2 50
Hardy Vines ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each 2-yr., pot-grown. \$2 00 AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A dainty vine with curious purple flowers borne in May. It is almost an evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Porcelain-Vine. So named on account of its turquoise-blue berries. Its leaves, somewhat grape-like in form, turn a fine autumn shade. 3-yr., pot-grown. 2 00 A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. Hardy, fast growing. Often called Five-leaf Ivy. Its foliage turns crimson in the fall. Clings to walls and trees. 3-yr., pot-grown. 1 50 A. tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces. Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy.

Hardy Vines

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchmans-Pipe. A fast-growing, broad-leaved vine with purple pipe shaped flowers in July. 3-yr., pot-grown. \$2 50
BIGNONIA, Mme. Galen. Hybrid Trumpet-Creeper. Large orange-scarlet flowers in August and September. 2-yr., field-grown
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. The native Bittersweet. Drooping clusters of orange and scarlet berries which are showy after the leaves fall. Good for covering stone walls or barren landscape; also used for house decorations.
2-yr., field-grown
CLEMATIS paniculata. Small White-flowered Clematis. Light green foliage and fragrant, star-like, white flowers in great profusion in August and September. Excellent for trellises and arbors. 2-yr., field-grown
EUONYMUS radicans. Winter-Creeper. Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dense covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy. Evergreen. 2-yr., field-grown
E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Winter-Creeper. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dull green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vine with fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen. 3-yr., field-grown
HEDERA helix and H. helix baltica. See page 46.
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. Good for a wall cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed spots. 3-yr., pot-grown
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. See page 46.
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine. Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location. 2-yr., field-grown



Berries of Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet)



Wisteria sinensis (Blue Wisteria)

Hardy Vines

Wisteria

A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom.

WISTERIA sinensis. Blue Wisteria.		E٤	ch
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown.	B&B	. \$7	50
W. sinensis alba. White Wisteria.			
6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown.	B&B	. 7	50

*Climbing Roses

Cumbing Roses
American Beauty. Double; crimson
American Pillar. Single; dark pinkB
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Double; pale pink
Mary Wallace. Double; bright pinkB
Paul's Scarlet. Double; scarlet flowers
Primrose. Double yellow
Silver Moon. Nearly single. Creamy flowers
*Climbing Roses guaranteed for first growing season only.
Letter Size Each
A 2-yr. plants\$1 50
B 2-yr. plants, pot-grown

Ground-Cover Plants

*HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good
dark green foliage and is long lived. Each 2-yr., pot-grown
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy.
Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. 2-yr., pot-grown
3-yr, pot-grown, extra heavy\$125 per 100 1 50
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground cover. 2-yr., field-grown
2-yr., pot-grown
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Used extensively as a ground cover. It is also used to border laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plant under trees where grass will not grow.
2-yr., pot-grown
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle. Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Does not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare.
2-yr., pot-grown\$25 per 100 40
Emily Day
Fruit Department
All fruits are bare root unless otherwise noted
Apples, Standard
SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with redA, B, C
AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland Dorle red
Cortland. Dark red
McIntosh Red. Delicious: injey ARCEC
Wealthy. Dark redA, B, C, D, E
WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark redA, B, C, D, F, G
Northern Sny Large: stringd rod A. B. C. D. E. F. G.
Red Delicious. Extra red; delicious C, D, E, F, G Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow A, B, F, G Stayman's Winesen Medium to large.
Stayman's winesap. Medium to large; dark red
Sizes and prices of the above Apples: A, B, C, F, G Each
A 2-yr., ½-in. cal. \$2 00 4-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal. 3 50
C 6-yr., 1¼ to 1¾-in. cal. 7 50 D 7-yr., 1¾ to 2-in. cal. 10 00
19 50 19 19 50
F 8-yr., 2½ to 3-in. cal. 15 00 G 8-yr., 3 to 3½-in. cal. 20 00
Apples, Dwarf
A 2-yr., 5/8-in. cal. 4 00 B 4-yr., 3/4 to 1-in. cal. 6 00
Daluwiii A. B. McIntosh A. D.
CortlandA Delicious A De



Hybrid Blueberries

Crab-Apples

Dolga. Crimson fruit. September. Hyslop. Crimson fruit. October. Transcendent. Yellow and red fruit. September. Sizes and prices of the above Crab-Apples: 5-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal. 1½ to 2-in. cal. 2 to 2½-in. cal.	7 50
Pears, Standard Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Early September. A, I Beurre Bosc. Yellow-russeted. Early November. A, I Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson. September. A, I Duchess. Very large, dull greenish yellow. October. Seckel. Small, sweet, juicy, brown. September. Sheldon. Yellow and red fruit. October. Sizes and prices of the above Pears: A 2-yr., ½-in. cal. \$2 B 4-yr., 1 to 1¼-in. cal. \$2 C 4-yr., 1¼ to 1¾-in. cal. \$3	A, B B, C C A A, B Each 2 00 5 00
Pears, Dwarf Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson fruit. Sizes and prices of the above Dwarf Pears: 2-yr., \frac{5}{8}-in. cal. 3-yr., \frac{3}{4} to 1-in. cal.	4 00 6 00
Blueberries, Hybrid Cabot. Early. Concord. Midseason. Pleasey. Late. Rubel. Late.	
Sizes and prices of the above Blueberries: 3-yr., 1½ to 2 ft. high, B&B	2 25
Concord. Best black. September. Concord Seedless. Black, seedless. Hardy. Niagara. Fine white. Late September. Worden. Large; blue. Late August.	

Horticultural Supplies

FERTILIZERS

Formula 5-8-7. For trees, shrubs and lawns. Non-acid producing. 80-lb. bag \$4.25.

Special Formula. For acid-loving plants such as Dogwood, Hemlock, Holly, Laurel, Rhododendrons, etc. 80-lb. bag \$5.50.

GROUND LIMESTONE. Used to lighten the soil and to relieve an acid condition. 80 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

PEAT MOSS and HUMUS

Peat Moss and Humus are recommended for mulching and planting broadleaf evergreens and for general garden use.

Peat Moss. Handy bale, 30 x 18 x 14 in.....\$4 00

Humus. Prices on application.

MANURE. Prices on application.

TOP SOIL. Prices on application.

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